CHANCE MASONIC

his own life.

WILSON APPEALS FOR MONEY REFORM

Reads Message, Asking Action at Once-Declares Nation Needs Change Now.

(Continued from Pirst Page.) ther relatives of Senators and Con-The tickets had been limited

ressmen. The tickets had been limited of the actual seating capacity of the alleries and there was not the consented conditions prevalent when the ariff message was read.

The House met at the usual hour, noon, transacted routine business, and then took a recess until 12:30 o'clock, when, in accordance with a concurrent resolution, the Senate was to appear in the chamber for the joint session. Awaiting the arrival of the President, whe had announced he would not come to the Capitol until about 1 o'clock, senators and Congressmen chatted, waved at friends above, or sat stolidly and wondered how strong would be the President's demand for immediate action.

The atmosphere in the chamber was rather "stuffy." causing dignified leg stators to think gloomily of the long, hot days which are to come as they wrestle with the intricacles of the tariff and

Reads Message Deliberately.

The President made each word of poke deliberately, clearly, frequentlifting his eyes from his manuript as gazing over the chamber as se drove home a point. This was especially noticeable as he read, or

Arrival At Capitol.

President Wilson reached the House ving of the Capitol at 12:56 o'clock, and vent immediately to the private office of Speaker Clark. Here he was met by

Advised By News Writer.

One of the waiting newspaper corre pondents told the Secretary to brush right by the doorkeeper, as a Cabinet officer has the privilege of the floor. Mr. McAdoo entered the chamber forth-with, and a rew moments later Secre-farles Houston, Lane, Garrison, and Wilson also took seats on the floor. Secretary Bryan was late in reaching the House, and went in while the Presi-dent was reading his message. The Secdent was reading his message. The Sec-retary of State, however, went to the executive gallery, and did not go into

the chamber.

Mrs. Wilson, Misses Eleaner and Jessie Wilson, and Miss Isabel Hagner went to the Capitol about afteen minutes before the President arrived, and were es-corted to seats in the Executive galery. Corted to seats in the Executive galery.
Unable to obtain admission to the second or third floors of the House wing,
several hundred ticketless persons stood about the entrances of the House and in the first floor corridors, awaiting the arrival of the President and members of his official family. The President received a subdued cheer as he passed between the lines of curious ones who did not hold the coveted pasteboard, en-titling them to admission to the gal-leries.

It is conceded that the Administration made a strategic move when the Bryan statement was issued last night. Bryan still has a big following, in and out of Congress, and his utterances may partly check the growing insurrection against the currency reform program. Mr. Bryan thinks the bill is a good one, everything considered.

Still Makes Money.

(Continued on Second Page.)
this time. From the standpoint of the banks. Mr. Bryan declared, the measure should be readily acceptable because it furnishes currency that can be secured in time of need without having to put up bonds as security. On the other hand, he asserted, it preserves to the people, acting through the Government, all that is essential for the protection of the public.

Fulfillment of Promise.

"The bill," he sa'd, "is a faithful fulallment of the promise made in the nore platform. I feel sure that the Democrats of the Senate and House will rally to the support of the bill,

Led Successful Fight for Suffrage



MRS. GEORGE W. TROUT, President Of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

existing banknote circulation, which the Glass bill fails to do.

Statement of Bryan. statement of the Secretary

went immediately to the private office of Speaker Chark. Here he was met by the joint committee, consisting of Senators Kern and Reed, and Congression Underwood, ritagerand, and Manit.

The Fresident remained in the Speakers of since less than one minute, and then was escorted to the House chamber. As he crossed the threshold, the assembled Senators and Congressment, and these in the packed garieries aroses and apparatused alim.

The President regain the reading of his message at 12.50 ocieck and concluded it at 1.00 ocieck and conclude State reads, in part, as follows:

loaned to the regional reserve banks. This is in harmony with the Democratic contention. There is no surrender of the Government's right to issue money. The board of control is appointed by the The board of control is appointed by the President. Thus the people, acting through the Government, are in entire control. This is necessary for the protection of the public interests, and ought not to be objectionable to the banks. The duties of this central board are so important that they could not, with justice to the public be committed to men

Wilson to Stand Pat On Currency Measure

President Wilson is going to stand pat on the general principles of the Administration banking and currency bill. He made this plain today in his talks with newspaper men and other callers.

The bill which has been agreed on is to be known as the Administration bill. The bill which to be known as the Administration bill. This the President made clear. He will not stick out for its pasage without changes in detail. He is willing to have minor changes made and details modified. But he will not retreat so far field. But he will not retreat so far the Administration currency bill, which is coming to be known as the best cause it is apparent the tariff bill will not be passed until about September 1. as the general features of the measure are concerned.

One of the features he will insist on Wilson bill, will be introduced in both

One of the features he will insist on is Government control. as distinguished from banking control. The President does not believe the provisions for the Federal reserve board should be modified in their essential requirements. He feels that there is not adequate reason why the banks should be represented on the Federal reserve board.

Bankers Dislike Board. Although not specifically discussed |

by the President in his message, the

Regarding the criticism which has been made against the power placed in the hands of the central board to fix rates of discount, the President regards this as necessary from the fact that the this as necessary from the fact that the proposed issue of Treasury notes is not intended as a substitute for the existing permanent issue of \$712,000,000, guaranteed by 2 per cent Government bonds, but would only be issued in an emergency. Therefore, in order to control the use of these emergency funds, to mobilize it, so to speak, for use in territories where it is most needed, and to withdraw it from disculation when its board must have this control. On the other hand this central board would have nothing to do with the existing issue of \$712.000,000 which would be under the same regulation which now

President Wilson that currency legislawill recess, after passing the tariff bill, until the middle of October, or November 1, and then reconvene and work on signal. Owing to some lucky accident

up to the President in any formal way, what seemed to 'Gib' like a Masonio up to the President in any tormal there is reason to believe he will be sign.

The next day I was put into my hospital, and was in a urged to acquiesce in it later on when the Senate gets thoroughly tired out with the consideration of the tariff bill.

Senators are saying, without much regard to party, that they will be in no condition to act on currency at once, after a long fight on tariff, and that, if this subject must be taken up before next December, it will be best to take it up after a brief recess, to allow everybody to get a vacation and then return to Washington in good form for the fight on currency.

Want To Go Abroad.

Sign.

"The next day I was put into my proper corps hospital, and was in a tent near a river bank when the heavy rain fell the night of July 3, I was soaked with the rain that came down the hillside in torrents, and there again I was rescued by 'Gib' Corwin, who carried me to a dry place. He next December, it will be best to take it up after a brief recess, to allow everybody to get a vacation and then return to Washington in good form for the fight on currency.

Want To Go Abroad.

and Senate have been planning on going to Europe late this summer or in Wilson bill, will be introduced in both houses in a short time. Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, has announced he will introduce it probably this week. He had a long conference yesterday in New York with the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association. That committee ursed various. tion. That committee urged various amendments. Senator Owen refused to accede to any of them.

Objection of Bankers. One of the strongest objections made

Based On Statistics.

It is because of this decision of the Administration not to attempt to substitute the existing issue, but simply to provide for an additional issue in times of emergency, that the President's bill has no provision for the refunding of

While this plan has not yet been put the bullet in my hip I must have made

Large numbers of members of House

FOR KILLING PASHA SIGN SAVED LIFE

Wounded at Gettysburg, How- Only Two Shot Turkish Vizier, ies' Accidental Gesture **But Others Were Convicted Brought Help From Comrade** of Conspiracy Charge.

TACOMA, Wash., June 23.-That J. . Howie is not resting under the men were executed today in rapid sucheadstones at Gettysburg Cemer cession for the assassination, two tery today, a dead instead of a living weeks aro, of Mahmud Shevket Pasha, hero, is due to a strange accident. grand visier of Turkey. While badly wounded during retreat on the second day of the fight, Mr. Howie acidentally made a Masonic sign, although he was not a member

Bey, his side, who also was killed, but the police and soldiers made wholesale arrests for conspiracy, and the twenty men executed were charged with being ringleaders.

They were tried by court-martial and convicted yesterday. of the order. A fleeing comrade saw it and helped him to safety at risk of "I was one of three Scotch boys from

"I was one of three Scotch boys from a settlement in Pennsylvania, who served together during the war, said Mr. Howie. "Ah were wounded several times in the conflict. I was a member of Company K, lists Pennsylvania." On Monday, July 1, 1853, we reached Taneylown, a new miles from Gettysburg, and heard the booming of cannon. It was announced we would go no further for the time being. We were tired of Government grub and a few of us decided to go on a little foraging expedition. We tared well and stayed away somewhat longer than we had expected. When we returned, the troops had moved on. Only one man remained, who had been put in charge of our guns and told to wait for us. We hustied after the army with Gilbert Corwin, the man who had been left to meet us, telling us that the mach had been begun some time before. Corwin is work remembering, for he comes into my story later. He was a gruff, rough-speaking man, and as I had been brought up in the strict Presbyterian way, I did not like him.

Wounded, He Started Back. Finds Can of Old Coins. Urge Michigan Patronage.

"It was after dark when we finally aught up with the troops. We lay close Gettysburg that night, and the next

caught up with the troops. We lay close to Gettysburg that night, and the next morning General Sickles ordered a march toward the Peach Orchard, a famous spot in Gettysburg history. We lay there until the afternoon, the only news being brought to us by our pickets, who came back reporting that the enemy's pickets had attacked them. It was about 3 o'clock when the Confederates made a charge on our battery. With bayonets fixed they rushed toward our guns, while we lay back among the trees until they were almost upon us. Then we jumped up with a shout and poured lead into them. The scrimmage was comparatively brief and then they retreated.

"General Sickles rode up and ordered us to face to the right, where there was a large wheat field, but they rose everywhere among the grain and we got it then. I was hit in the hip at almost the first volley. Only one of the other Scotch boys was in the regiment at that time, and he was also plugged when Longstreet made his charge from the wheat field.

"Knowing I was so wounded I could be of no further use, I started back. Our whole line retreated under Longstreet's charge. The Union army has been criticised for its part in this clash, but it was a furious and unexpected assault. Run as well as I could with

Wounded, He Started Back.

has no provision for the refunding of the 2 per cent Government bonds now securing the present issue. It is recognized by the President that the figure of \$500,000,000 set for the emergency issue is an arbitrary one, which may have to be increased after experience, but it is based on statistics gathered from former panics.

Congress May Take

Recess for Time

One of the possibilities of the Congress situation, in view of the demand of President Wilson that currency legislar.

Gave Sign By Accident.

Gave Sign By Accident.

stopped to help me, and he said he thought he saw me give a Mesor in my motions as I tried to run with

a few months later when he was killed and buried in a shallow trench by Con-federates. With several companions I reburied him in a decent grave. That was all the help I could be to him."

Many Fail to Hear Wilson Read Message

The curious public had little show at the Capitol today, and the average person who wanted to see a President read his message to Congress had a cold rehis message to Congress had a cold reception. In advance of the President's
appearance, there was a crush for tickets of admission to the House galleries.
Tickets of admission, however, had been
limited to the actual seating capacity
of the galleries, and certain members
with large families had to "draw
straws" to see which relative might attend.
One ticket each was given the Senators and Congressmen and persons hold-



TWENTY EXECUTED

CONSTANTINOPLF June 28.-Twenty

Witnesses to the killing of the grand visier said that two men fired the shots at Mahmud Shevket Pasha and Ibrahim

CLAYTON, Ind. June 23.—Ed War-mouth when making excavations for a concrete walk in the rear of the new Hazelwood dug up a rusted tin can which was found to contain \$5 in silver money. The coins were of the denominations of 50 cents, 5 cents, 12% cents, dimes, and half-dimes. There was one Spanish coin the size of a half-dollar, dated 1774.

of the Michigan patronage fight today when Gov. Woodbridge Ferris, an "organisation Democrat," called to talk over conditions. Congressman Duremus, a member of the "Wilson faction," also called to urge the President to stick by the party in Michigan appointments.

JEFFELDON CIT, June 28.—Work was function in the cards was way what remains of the is entertaining for two days the annual State convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Delegates from all parts of lows are in attendance. Prior to the opening of the business pointments.

Mr. Taft Is Caddy For Misses Wilson: Girls Like Game, 900

The Misses Wilson, who are becoming excellent golf players, have been having the times of their life at the Washington Country Club course recently, and the fact that their favorite coddy is young Mr. Taft from Cherrydale, Va., has added much to the fun.

Mr. Taft is a very small and

youthful person for such a responsible position, and seems to realise fully his importance. When asked a few questions today he showed that he has the makings of a great man, for he was more than discreet in talking for publication, and no amount of expert questioning would make him express his pinion as to the ability of the Misses Wilson to play golf, or anything else about them. He just looked seriously and solemply into the eyes of the questioner and refused to commit himself. He is a mighty good caddy though, it is said.

Deck Eighty Years Old.

JEFFEDSON CITY, June 12 .- Work-

WHAT IS FATNESS? **OUERY FOR COUR**

Heavy Women and Lean Ones. Too, Scheduled to Appear at Obesity Trial.

DENVER, Col., June 22.—That the ac-cusing finger of William Kerding, first husband of Marjorie Hamilton Cunning-ham, would confront her in the Pederal court, was stated today when the legal battle of the "fats" and "leans" began, Kerding will testify that his former wife, the Chicago beauty and "calendar girl," never was "fat."

girl," never was "fat."

Mrs. Cunningham and her husband.
Waiter C. Cuningham, are to be tried on the charge of using the malis to defraud. They are accused of advertising an obesity cure. Kerding is a witness for the Government. With him will be a score of women whose combined weight will be tonnage, and who say they were not benefited by the Cunningham anti-fat cure. Arrayed against them will be acoree of lean, willowy women, who will testify that they are able to wear the latest vogue in gewns, having taken the Cunningham obesity eradicator.

lowa Foresters Meet.

Pup Sentenced to Pound For Slaying of Pulleta

SPOKANE, Wash. June 2.—Par-tially exonerated in a decision by Judge H. L. Kennan, of the Spensor county

"THERE IS NO GREATER THING IN TRAVEL THAN A HIGH AVERAGE OF SAFETY." - Springfield Republican, June 13, 1913.

OFFICIAL RECORD

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.

The many erroneous statements and false reports placed before the public in the Brandeis campaign against New England's railroad system, which has been almost continuous now for six years, and which finds its opportunity in accidents as well as labor and political agitation, makes necessary that the true record of the New Haven Road in respect to passenger train accidents should be set forth, that there may be no further exe for repeated misrepresentations, which miss interests of New England and New York, and do not promote efficiency in administra

In the ten years from June 30, 1903, to June 15, 1913, a period covered by the incumbency of President Charles S. Mellen, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad operated 5,078,750 trains.

These trains covered a distance aggregating 158,531,541 miles, practically 6,341 times the circuit of the globe.

There was carried on these 5,078,750 trains over these 158,531,541 miles a total of 755,678,338 passengers paying fare.

In these ten years there were just 6 accidents to trains in which persons traveling on them were killed. The number of passengers who lost their lives as a result of such accidents was just 29.

In six of these ten years-1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910-not a single passenger was killed in an accident, although in those years approximately 3,060,000 trains were operated, carrying 441,426,000 passengers over a total mileage of 93,593,311.

To correct the many erroneous statements that have appeared in print, the figures by years are here given:

TEARS.				PASSENGERS CARRIED.	in which passengers were killed.	killed in train accidents.
1903	(Last six	month	ns)	34,090,448	0	•
1904		-		63,234,687	0	0
1905		•	-	66,507,138	0	0
1906		-	•	72,521,069	0	0
1907		-	-	75,458,778	0	0
1908	. •	-	-	74,382,023	1	.1
1909	-	-	-	79,849,297	0	0
1910	-	-	•	83,860,031	0	. 0
1911	-	-	•	83,768,348	2	12
1912	-	•	•	85,350,409	2	10
1913	(to June	15)		36,661,110	1	6
T	TOTAL -			755,678,338		29

In the five accidents preceding 1913 no Coroner's verdict or investigation by State or National authorities found any defect in the construction of roadbed, the condition of motive power, or equipment, or in condition or operation of signals.

The territory covered by the New York, New Haven & Hartford is such that its passenger traffic is the densest of any large railroad in the country.

It is because of this record for safety and because of the superior roadbed and equipment that the public is shocked over every accident, of any character, from any cause, that takes place upon this road.